

AUTUMN.
When Nature wears her russet gown,
And swallows to the south have flown,
When grapes turn purple on the wall,
And from the boughs the ripe pears fall—
When lambs and sheep grow thick with wool,
Then Autumn's lap with fruit is full.

When corn is gathered in the barn,
And reeds are rattling in the tarn—
When partridges in coverts fly,
And dogs and men are company—
When squirrels fill their nutty store,
Then Autumn's morn with frost is hoar.

When sleep-mice hide their sleek fat forms,
And deep in the earth bore ringed worms—
When leaves come rustling down from trees,
And flies the cattle cease to tease,
Then oaks his sturdy arm doth bare
To battle with the autumn air.

When silent robins beg for crumbs,
And old men fumble with their thumbs—
When flies show again in halls,
And bats hoot on to dark warm walls,
Then cold winds whistle o'er the moor,
And Autumn shuts the summer door.

The Prince of Wales as he appeared to Artemus Ward.

Artemus Ward, the western showman, the man of many experiences and unlimited humor, has seen the Prince. The interview between these distinguished persons is thus related, by Ward himself, in a Detroit paper.

He handed me a cigar and we sat down on the Pizarro & comments smokin' it cheerfully. "Wal," sez I, "Albert Edard, how's the old folks?"

"Her Majesty and the Prince are well," he said.

"Duz the old man take his Lager reglar?" I inquired.

The Prince laughed & intermated that the old man didn't let many kegs of that beverage spill in the cellar in the course of a year. We sat & twiddled these sun time about matters & things, & bimely I axed him how he liked being Prince as far as heed got.

"To speak plain, Mr. Ward," he said, "I don't much like it. I'm sick of all this boxin' & scrapin' & crawlin' & hummin' over a boy like me. I wood rather go throw the country quietly & enjoy myself in my own way, with the other boys, & not be made a show of to be regarded by everybody. But you know, Mister Ward, I can't help being a Prince & I must do all I kin to fit myself for the pershin' I must sometime occupy."

"That's true," sez I, "sickness and the doctors will carry the Queen off one of these days sure 'yer born."

The time here above for me to take my departer, I rose up and sez, "Albert Edard, I must go, but previa to doin so, I will observe that you snot me. Yure a good feller, Albert Edard, & the fine agin Princes as a general thing, I must say I like the cut of yure gib. When you get to be King try to be as good a man as your nuther has bin. Be just & be Jenerous, espeshly to shoemen who hev allers bin aboosin' sins the dase of Noah, who was the first man to go into the Menagery business, & of the daily papers of his time air to be believed Noah's colleck-shan of living wild beests beat everything ever seen sins, tho I make bold to dorst of his snails was ahead of mine. Albert Edard, adon!" I tak his hand, which he shook warmly, & givin him a perpetooal fiver pars to my show, & also pars to take home for the Queen & Old Albert, I put on my hat and walkt away.

"Mrs. Ward," I solemized, as I walkt along, "Mrs. Ward, if you could see your husband now, just as he proudly emerges from the presents of the future King of England, you'd be sorry you kalled him a Beest jest becauz he cum home tired I nite and wanted to go to bed without takin off his boots. You'd be sorry for tryin to deprive your husband of the precious Boon of liberty, Betsy Jane!"

The complaints of American women of their servants, are noted by the different writers. Madame Pulasky justly remarks that the ignorance of American mistresses respecting domestic arts, render them liable to imposition from household servants, who are willing to obey those who are consistent and just in their orders; which is impossible, when the mistress herself is ignorant of the nature of the service she requires. Herein is the germ of a great truth, which cannot be too much insisted on; servants presume when they see that the mistress is herself ignorant of domestic duties; her own helplessness gives them power over her. "She cannot do without me," is the thought of many a presuming servant; or again, another may justly think in respect to her mistress, "She never knows when I have done wrong."—*National Quarterly*.

ROBIN FISHING.—No little fun occurred on board a vessel just arrived at New York from South America. Among other valuables she brought two gymnasts, or electric eels. Some sturdy Irishmen being on board, an officer of the brig observed in their hearing that he would give twenty-five cents to bring him one of "what is it." No sooner said than done. Patrick rolled up his sleeves and made a grab at the fellow, but in a second was struck insensible by some unseen power; his eyes rolled up and down, and he fell senseless on the deck. In this condition he remained for some minutes, when his recovery was announced. A fellow countryman, anxious to "discover the trick and cate the trick" who had lacerated his friend, cautiously examined the vessel the fish were in, and then as cautiously attempted to seize the fish, but with a like result. The twin were terribly nipped at being defeated, and left the brig, vowing Satan was in it.

Few people have an idea of the extent of the silk manufacture in this country. There are now about thirty-six mills, employing from 8000 to 10,000 hands, three-fourths children, at trifling wages. The entire value is estimated at three millions of dollars. The annual production of silk goods in the United States amounts to about \$2,000,000.

Mr. Douglas in his Progress to Sectionalism for Protective Tariffs.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE thus discourses of Mr. Douglas' summer assault to Protective Tariffs:

"Mr. Stephen A. Douglas was among the most active and relentless opponents of Protection throughout the struggle just glanced at. He entered Congress (the House) in Dec. 1843, and voted, within three weeks thereafter, for Rhet's motion for the repeal of the Tariff of '42. He voted again and again against Protection in any shape, even incidental; for a 20 per cent. uniform Tariff, &c., &c. He voted with South Carolina for the Tariff of 1846 at every step and in every shape, and thus his vote stands recorded on the journals and in the *Globe*. The project of admitting Railroad iron duty free, and every measure looking to a relaxation or repeal of duties, has been advocated and voted for by him throughout his whole Congressional career. On the 1st of March, 1855—a proposal to engraft a new Tariff on the General Appropriation bill being under consideration, Mr. Douglas said:

"I am for a reduction of the tariff to a strict revenue standard. I am a free trader to the fullest extent that we can carry it, and at the same time collect revenue enough to defray the expenses of the Government. In other words, I am for no other kind of a tariff than a revenue tariff." [See *Globe*.]

"Such is Mr. Douglas' uniform record down to the last session of Congress, when it occurred to him for the first time that the cotton growing States were not likely to favor his aspirations to the Presidency. Mr. Douglas did not vote on any question connected with the Tariff at this session, and Mr. Hunter's motion to postpone the bill to next December was carried by yeas 25, nays 23—Mr. Douglas not voting, but Mr. Pugh, his shadow, voting with the Free-Traders to postpone, which barely prevailed. The votes of Douglas and Pugh could have changed the result and put the bill on its passage. And now this same Stephen A. Douglas walks coolly into Pennsylvania and makes a speech, which a friendly hand condenses for the Associated Press as follows:

"Mr. Douglas commenced his speech by a glowing eulogy on Pennsylvania as an empire within herself. She is a State that has a great interest in the Union. Her interest required the fostering hand of Government. She had not received that support from the National Government she was entitled to. She had the whole Union for a market. Her whole mineral wealth was inexhaustible, and worth more than mines of gold. He pitched generally into Congress and the General Government for the past few years.

"He denounced the Government as paralyzing the interest of Pennsylvania for several years. The Government had failed to perform the function for which it was created. The system of Government must be changed or disaster would occur. Either it must reduce the expenditures or increase the revenue. The only remedy is a protective tariff. When the tariff was proposed in Congress, it was always overruled by the interminable negro question. He went into an argument of defense of the Protective policy, especially as regards Pennsylvania's interest; but the question will never be settled till the interminable negro question is thrown out and repudiated. He censured Congress for its neglect of duties to stray after false gods, &c., &c.

"In all we ever saw or imagined of human amaleity, there is nothing equal to this. Just think of it. This man has been speaking and voting against the Protective policy for twenty odd years—has repeatedly stamped Illinois against Henry Clay because of that policy, stigmatizing it as a contrivance to plunder the farmer to enrich the manufacturer—to burden the West for the profit of the East, &c. Abraham Lincoln has canvassed as openly and ardently on the other side—the two agreeing that this question of Protection was one of the most important and vital issues between the two parties. And now Mr. Douglas—being badly in want of Northern and hopeless of Southern votes—talks exactly as though he had been a zealous Protectionist all his days, pitches into Congress for not passing a Protective Tariff, and lays the blame on slavery agitation! He knows right well that the half-way Republican House passed such a bill last winter—every Republican but two voting for it; that every Republican in the Senate desired to pass it, and that it was beaten in that branch by Democrats alone—the few Americans in both Houses generally supporting it. There was ample time to pass it, and slavery agitation had no more to do with stopping it than the Deluge. It was defeated simply because the Democrats were nearly unanimous against this or any other like it—as Stephen A. Douglas well knows.

"Can it be that this man, by such reckless and brazen imposture, is clearing his way to the Presidency?"

The Quid Pro Quo.
As exchange, speaking of the appointment of B. R. Boling, late Douglas candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals in Kentucky, as the deputy of Gen. Leslie Combs, who has just been elected to that office, calls it a "quid pro quo" one. Gen. Combs has simply performed his part of the bargain between the Douglasses and the Know-Nothings of Kentucky, by which Boling was kept in the field to defeat the democratic candidate, receiving as a compensation this appointment of deputy. Is the fulfillment of a bargain so rare a thing with the Know-Nothings that it needs to be spoken of as an act of generosity on their part?—*Constitution*.

Does this fact instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid. Doubts should not be impertinent.

Here is a very good domestic toast:—
"May your coffee and slanders against you be ever alike—without grounds."

CHIPS.

The winds are responsible for many an unlucky blow.
What goes most against a farmer's grain? His reaping-machine.
The duellist's fear is the fear of being thought to fear.
A man who has a heart of iron can at least boast of always having metal in his chest.
A man winds up his clock to make it run, and his business to make it stop.
When does a man succeed three times? When he can't help it.

It is said that persons "help us to die," but perhaps doctors do quite as much in that line.
"Only marry me, my dear lady, and you will have seen the end of trouble." "Yes, sir; but which end?"

Next to twenty-four grains, there is nothing like a mean man's pocket to make a penny wait.

"I always manage to carry my pint." "Yes, you generally manage to carry at least three."

The lack of money is a weight upon the bosom; the possession of it a business in the chest.

An old man makes love at a disadvantage. It must be a very amorous sort of wink that can captivate through a pair of spectacles.

A couple of fellows carrying on an argument with rapier seen exceedingly intent upon proving their points.

Naval architects are discussing the question what shape is best for a vessel. Undoubtedly it should be ship-shape.

The thumb is a useful member; but because you have got one, you needn't try to get your neighbors under it.

The girl who succeeds in winning the true love of a true man makes a lucky hit, and is herself a lucky miss.

A man being commiserated with on account of his wife's running away, said, "Don't pity me till she comes back again."

Those women who are most loved by their own sex, are precisely such as are most thought of by the men.

If some men's bodies were not straiter than their minds, they would be crooked enough to ride upon their own backs.

We fear that the flowering of romantic love in the bosom of the boy does not usually long survive the budding of the chin.

No man can be in two places at the same time; but many a hypocritical fellow has shown that he can be two things in one place.

A man in Indiana recently committed suicide through fear of becoming a drunkard, as he felt the appetite for liquor growing upon him.

Men talk of educating the eye. Why would the eye not be a desirable scholar? Because it is very refractory.

In the matter of plain speaking, we are, many of us, like the soldier, who in his first battle was afraid to fire off his musket lest he might hurt somebody.

True greatness consists in doing what deserves to be written, in writing what deserves to be read, and in making mankind happier and better for your life.

An old bachelor would like much to know what kind of a broom the young woman in the last new novel used when she swept back the raven ringlets from her classic brow.

A medical journal says that single women have the headache more than married ones.—That may be; but don't married men have the headache often than single ones?

Tut tongue discovers the state of the mind no less than that of the body; in either case, before the philosopher or the physician can judge, the patient must open up his mouth.

Nature, that we may not be disgusted and discouraged with our own internal deformities, has wisely and kindly turned the sight of the eyes entirely outward.

Purport continually to yourself new objects. It is only by enriching your mind that you can prevent its growing poor. Small benumbs and enervates it; regular work excites and strengthens it—and work is always in our power.

The most fascinating women are those that can most enrich the every-day moments of existence. In a particular and attending sense, they are all those that can partake our pleasures and our pains in the liveliest and most devoted manner. Beauty is little without this. With it woman is, indeed, triumphant.

Mr. Seneca has been for some years trying to verify the question as to whether teeth will live in a cavity shut in from air and light. His first experiment was to imprison twenty tooth, each in a separate block of plaster of Paris, and to break open the blocks after an interval of twelve years. Four of the number were found still living.

When the eye is irritated by dust or intrusive particles of any kind, the sufferer invariably shuts and rubs his eye, and not unfrequently the removal of the irritating cause thereby becomes more difficult. The proper practice is to keep the eye open, as if staring; a sort of rotary movement of the ball takes place, the surface becomes covered with water, the particle is gradually impelled to the corner of the eye, and is there floated out, or can be easily removed, without any of the disagreeable consequences that attend shutting and rubbing.

The medical use of poisons has been further shown by the beneficial results of small doses of curare, the arrow-poison of the Indians of Guiana; certain soldiers of the French army, whose wounds had produced lock-jaw, having been effectually cured by the potent remedy. The curare is remarkable for a peculiarity—it paralyzes the motor nerves only; wherein its effect is directly opposite to that of strychnine, from which the inference is drawn that these two poisons neutralize each other; that strychnine is the antidote for curare, and vice versa; and we hear that the inference has been demonstrated by fact. We must, however, have many facts before a trustworthy theory can be established.

A MIDSUMMER asked a priest to tell him the difference between a priest and a jackass. The priest gave it up. "One wears a cross on his back, and the other on his breast," said the midsupper. "Now," said the priest, "tell me the difference between a midsupper and a jackass." The midsupper gave it up and asked what the difference was. The priest said he did not know of any.

One hundred and thirty-eight bodies of the victims to the Lally Elgin disaster have been recovered.

A country old bachelor says he thinks it is women, and not her wrongs that ought to be redressed.

F. J. LOVEJOY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
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Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Lafayette, Tallahassee, Pensacola, Mobile and Choctaw Counties, the Federal Court at Pensacola, and the High Court of Appeals and Appeals at Jackson. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims in any of the Counties of North Mississippi.

June 20, 1860-1-5-1f.

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OXFORD, MISSISSIPPI.

OFFICE—In the Court House—formerly occupied by the Probate Clerk.
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JOHN W. THOMPSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
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Will practice in the Courts of Copiah, and the adjoining Counties, and in the Superior Court at Jackson.

REFERENCES:
Prof. Wm. F. Stearns, Oxford, Miss.,
Thos. J. Wharton, Atty. Gen'l., Jackson,
Hon. Wiley P. Harris, Jackson,
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Professor of Latin and Modern Languages.
Professor of Ethics, Metaphysics, and Constitutional Law.
ALEXANDER J. QUINCE, M. A.,
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BURTON N. HARRISON, B. A.,
Assistant to the Professor of Physics.

The thirteenth annual session of this institution will open on the 17th day of September, 1860, under the direction of the able and experienced Faculty named above.

The University offers advantages to young men seeking thorough education, unsurpassed anywhere in the United States, and unequalled in the South. Its apparatus and arrangements for the illustration of Physical Science, and Chemistry, are entirely unrivalled. In mineralogy it possesses a cabinet of select specimens, choice and valuable.

The President and Professors need no commendation from the Board of Trustees, most of them being sound & able men, and devoted to the public, as experienced and able instructors.

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The government of the University is mild but efficient. Every effort is made to cultivate a manly tone of feeling among the students and an elevated standard of morality; it is, moreover, surrounded by a population whose practical regard for religion and morality is well known and is not surpassed anywhere.

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Tuition—\$40 per annum.
Fuel and attendance \$25. To those who lodge out of the college buildings \$10.
Tuition in the Law Department \$50.
Board of students, including books and in private families about \$12 to \$14 per month.
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Secy of the Board.

Oxford, July 4, 1860-1-5-1f.

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OXFORD, Sept. 18-60.

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JOSEPH E. DOUGLAS, Pres't.
HOLLY SPRINGS, Aug. 3, 60-1-5-1f.

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To O. R. Hill.

YOU are cited to appear before the Probate Court of the County of Lafayette, on the 23d day of October, 1860, to show cause why the petition of Sound F. H. Handker, Guardian of J. C. Hill, of said County, for a sale of the real estate of said minors, should not be granted.

By order of Court. E. D. MOORE, Clerk.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Lydia Garrett, deceased, late of Lafayette County, Mississippi, having been granted to me by the Probate Court of said county, at the September Term thereof, 1860, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment to me, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present the same to me, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

JOHN M. CRAWFORD, Adm'r.